HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1820. No. 7.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Pianos Forte.

THEY are both new, and will be sold cheap for cash. A Negro Girl of an age from twelve to fifteen years, would be taken in part payment. Application must be made immediately.

Inquire of the Printer.

March 15. 6tf

The celebrated Horse

OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James H[illegible]tchison's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported [illegible] celebra-[illegible] imported [illegible]

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a *free* mulattoe girl named Dicey *Moore*, the daughter of Lydia *Moore*, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey *Moore* has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County, February 25, 1820. 5tf

BLANKS,

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

To the Public.

WHEREAS some years ago it was my unfortunate lot to be married to a Mrs. Nancy Dunnagan, and notwithstanding every effort has uniformly been made on my part to preserve harmony and peace between us, yet it has been all in vain. She has now absconded from my bed and board, and betaken herself I know not where. I hereby give notice that I am resolved to pay no debts which she has contracted since her elopement, or may hereafter contract.

William Hannah.

Orange, Feb. 24, 1820. 4—3w

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a store in Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by him, where he offers for sale on very low terms for cash, a very considerable assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

among which are,

A large assortment of superfine, fine, and coarse broad cloths, superfine and fine cassimeres, bed, duple and Dutch blankets, coatings, vestings, white and coloured plains, flannels and baises, cassimere and Canton crape shawls, collicos, bombazettes, cotton hose, black silk handkerchiefs, an assortment of guns, some of which are of a very superior quality; trace chains, weeding hoes, frying pans, anvils, vices, sledge and hand hammers, bellows pipes and bands, crawley and blistered steel, carpenter's planes, imported waggon boxes, patent cutting knives and scythe blades, and a very large assortment of Hardware adn Cutlery.

Kirkland, Webb & Co. have always on hand a considerable quantity of skirting, bridle, bag, upper and soal leather.

I wish to employ a sober, steady young man, who can come well recommended, and who has been brought up to the mercantile business, and is a good accountant.

Wm. Kirkland.

Hillsborough, Feb. 23. 3—3w

D. HEARTT

proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The [illegible]

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

JAMES ANDREWS,

TAILOR

AND LADIES' DRESS MAKER,

GRATEFUL for past favours, has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he has determined to offer them his professional services, and being possessed of a perfect knowledge of that late discovery, the art of cutting to fit the human shape, he earnestly solicits their patronage, and assures them that all orders will be executed in the first style.

Uniforms of every description made in a superior manner.

Ladies' dresses made with taste and elegance.

He will be regularly supplied from New York with the newest London and American fashions

Feb 10. 1tf

WANTED,

A DWELLING HOUSE, suitable for a small family, situated within a convenient distance from the court-house, in Hillsborough. Possession would be required in March Inquire of the Printer.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

TO DUNCAN CAMERON, ESQ.

SIR,

I take the liberty, without your permission, (permission being necessary only among nobility) to dedicate this imperfect sketch of my opinions on a convention to you.

I do it because, at the last session of the legislature, you were the first to agitate the question, by the introduction of resolutions the policy of which you maintained by a powerful and vigorous eloquence. Such a course was not expected by me; in expiation therefore of my sin of *hard thoughts* as to the course you would pursue, I have nothing better just now than the following desultory remarks to offer up on the altar of public opinion.

THOUGHTS ON A CONVENTION.

When political institutions fail in operating the ends for which they were designed, or when they become partly inoperative from causes which could not have been foreseen at the time of their adoption; growing, it may be, out of a change both in the physical and moral condition of the people; if they contain within themselves the wise provisions of being altered or modified as the circumstances of the times may require, the power should be cautiously exercised—but nevertheless exercised—whenever the great body of the community may resolve on its expediency.—In the United States of America, the sovereign prerogative resides in the community; in other words, in the people acting in a *collective capacity*. This prerogative is never delegated but to those who are selected by the people for the especial purpose of forming, altering, or modifying the constitution of the state. The sovereign power to be legitimately exercised must be specially delegated; it is not, therefore, to be enumerated among the legislative powers of their representatives. Perhaps [illegible] security and per-[illegible] than the principle that the boundary between civil and political legislation is thus distinctly marked and accurately defined.

It ought not to be contended, in this frail condition of human existence, that any positive institutions ever can so nearly approximate perfection as completely to answer, in all respects, the ends and purposes for which government is founded. The improvements which have been made and incorporated into the American systems, and that divine impress of freedom stamped upon them, is justly the pride and boast of an American, and quite sufficient to excite the envy and admiration of other nations; but the observation that the works of human improvement are slow and progressive applies as justly to our forms of government as to those of other nations.

The science of political jurisprudence is but the accumulated series of gradual improvements, drawn from the experience of ages. Few opportunities have been given to the human mind of indulging itself in easy and unrestrained investigation; still fewer opportunities have offered of verifying and correcting investigation by experiment. An age—a succession of ages—elapses before a system of jurisprudence rises from its first rude beginings.—But if the discoveries in government are slow and difficult, how much more arduous must it be to obtain the benefits of those discoveries in practice?—While some have been founded in force, & others in fraud, how few, on turning the page of history, do we find to have been founded with views to the happiness and well-being of those for whom they were designed. It is not surprising, therefore, that while governments in the main have been, in their commencement, so inauspicious to the principles of freedom and the means of happiness, they should have been likewise so unfavourable to advances in virtue and excellence.

It is impossible that the discoveries which have been made, from time to time, in the science of political jurisprudence, and the benefits and advantages thence resulting to the world, ever should be realised except by the controling power of constitutional authority. When I speak of a constitution, I speak of a written compact, made by the people acting in a sovereign capacity;—an instrument which defines and assigns to each department of government its proper powers, functions and duties. To my mind England has no constitution, though it is a word which figures as a sort of hobby-horse in the pages of all her political writers.—England, it is true, possesses a government which may be said, in some degree, to be founded on immemorial usage and custom;—but I never yet have been able to discover one fixed or immutable principle in the whole fabric; no inherent agency to operate a recurrence to fundamental principles; no well understood barrier between the rights of the citizen and the prerogative of the king; and, in fine, no provision for the vigorous exercise of the salutary principle of change and modification, whereby the most sickly and disordered systems are sometimes renovated.

If England really had a constitution, so many opinions would not exist about its vague and undefined nature. The principles and features and characteristics of American constitutions are clearly stated, solemnly sanctioned, and accurately portrayed; but about the extent of the limits and powers of the English constitution, Bolingbroke has one opinion, De Lome a second, and Paley a third. By the term constitution, as understood by us Americans, is meant that supreme law of the land, made and ratified by those in whom the sovereign power resides; its object and purpose is to prescribe the manner according to which the state wills that the government should be instituted. From the constitution the government derives its power, and by its agency the energy of government is directed and controlled. To give to any government the power of altering or changing the constitution, would be to subvert the foundations of its own authority. The case is widely different with the people. It is with them the constitution originates; the work of their own hands, and established for their preservation and safety, they have the right to mould, to refine or improve it in any way they please, and at what time they please. Can it then be doubted that they have the right to change it whenever, upon fair experiment, the majority shall be convinced that it is insufficient for the purposes of its adoption? To this resolution of the majority, the minority of the population are bound to submit.

If the act of original association be infringed, or the intention of those who first united under it be violated, yet the minority are obliged to suffer the majority to do as they think proper. The minority have the right to retire, to sell [illegible] modified government. These are first and the genuine principles of civil liberty, and require no minute explanation or detailed illustration; but men and manners change with times and circumstances, and the generations which succeed each other ought to have them brought at least once in review before them. I thought it proper to state them, lest in this cavilling age it might even be objected that what one has a right to make, he has likewise the right to alter. Nor are the apprehensions of those well founded, who suppose that the introduction of this principle of change and improvement into our political system is likely to produce the effect of levity and unsteadiness in our establishments. If the uninterrupted power to change be fully admitted, and well understood by the people, the exercise of this power will not be lightly or wantonly abused. Against this restive spirit in public bodies, there is to be found a security in the influence of habit and custom; we most reluctantly give up that chain of thought and association of ideas to which the existence of any thing has long accustomed us. And this principle in human nature will always operate as retarding machinery in the transit from one political condition to another.

If we have said enough to convince our readers that the power of change resides in the people; we will in the next place proceed to say something about the occasions and inducements to a change. It may safely be admitted as an axiom in political jurisprudence, that a change of government is necessary whenever it becomes either partial in its operation upon the interests and fortunes of those for the preservation of which it was intended, or when it operates contrary to the spirit of its original design.

I ask myself this question, what is a state? I answer by saying, that a state is an entire association of free persons, united for their common benefit, in order to enjoy peaceably, and under the authority of laws, what is their own; and 2ndly, for the purpose of doing justice to others. A state is an artificial person. As such it has its rules, obligations and rights. It may incur debts to be discharged out of the public stock, and it may acquire property distinct from that of its members.

This association may be supposed to be formed in the following way.—If a number of people, who have hitherto lived independently of each other, resolve to form a civil society, it would be necessary to enter into some engagement to unite in one body, and to regulate, with one common consent, whatever might regard their preservation, security and happiness. In the compact formed, each individual engages with the whole collectively, and the whole collectively with each individual. These engagements are obligatory, because they are mutual.—An obligation is raised on the individual, to pay obedience to the will of the whole; and in consideration of a surrender on the part of the individual of a portion of his natural liberty, an obligation of protection to the individual is raised on the part of the whole. Among the many benefits resulting from modern improvements in political jurisprudence is the further stipulation, that the individual is only to be bound by such laws to which he has given his consent. From which it would obviously appear, that the sense of every one of the community should be fairly obtained and honestly expressed in the adoption of all laws; otherwise they must be supposed to have an unequal operation.—But all men are equal with respect to rights, and therefore laws should never operate unequally. I would not apply the principle of equality to their virtues, talents, dispositions or acquirements; in this, perhaps, it is necessary that there should be some inequality.—The Romans supposed true freedom to be expressed by the words *jus æquum*.

The natural rights of all the members of a society are equal; and as in civil society the abridgement of the rights of one operates as an abridgement of the rights of all, when any law is adopted to that effect, it follows as being quite inconsistent with the terms and conditions of the social compact, that any of the members should be bound by any ordinance to which his sense, pro or con, has not been taken. Having both an individual interest and a common interest, and possessed of equal rights, he has a just claim to the full expression of his free will. Again, whether the sentiments of the members in the adoption of any measure are unanimous or not, the voice of the majority should be deemed the voice of the whole, and therefore obligatory on all; but how, or with what propriety, can the will of the majority bind those whose opinions are never known or ascertained?—No man, in the common transactions of life, is willing to be bound by the act of another to which he has not given his as-[illegible] that each member consents that this purpose shall be carried on, and that in fact every thing necessary to the carrying it on shall be done; but the political rights of mankind are not to be sacrificed to this purpose.

These remarks have not been made without a design; they have been made with a view to the present political condition of North Carolina. The time has arrived when our constitution should be amended. Local circumstances require it; the importance and character of the state need it, and the harmony and union of its citizens, to be perpetuated, absolutely call aloud for it. The present is perhaps the most propitious season which has occurred for many years, for an undertaking of this nature. The body politic is no longer convulsed and agitated by party feuds and jealousies; this great republic is at peace with the world; and we have to steer us in such a work the example of many of the sister states, in altering and new modelling their constitutions. If the reasons for altering and amending our state constitution be good and sufficient, I consider the present as the accepted time. These reasons for the most part, are nothing more than a plain statement of facts, to an enumeration of which I shall now confine myself.

By the statistical account I here submit, it will be seen how unequal is the representation of North Carolina at this time.

Counties.	Free persons.	Counties.	Free persons.
Anson,	6506	Johnston,	4497
Ashe,	3547	Jones,	2593
Beaufort,	4635	Iredell,	8540
Bertie,	5158	Lincoln,	13870
Buncombe,	5882	Lenoir,	5132
Burke,	9574	Moore,	5423
Brunswick,	2524	Montgomery,	6734
Bladen,	3686	Martin,	3630
Cabarras,	4924	Mecklenburg,	10778
Currituck,	5354	Nash,	4371
Columbus,	2319	Northampton	5824
Craven,	7626	New Hanover	5023
Camden,	3936	Onslow,	4370
Carteret,	3651	Orange,	15434
Chatham,	9342	Person,	4069
Cumberland,	6586	Pasquotank,	5479
Caswell,	7458	Perquimons,	4035
Chowan,	2508	Pitt,	5580
Duplin,	5447	Randolph,	9314
Edgecombe,	7316	Rutherford,	12233
Franklin,	4836	Rockingham,	8202
Guilford,	9953	Robeson,	6188
Gates,	3175	Richmond,	5394
Greene,	3025	Rowan,	17786
Granville,	7830	Stokes,	9899
Haywood,	2609	Sampson,	4571
Hertford,	3247	Surry,	8897
Hyde,	4177	Tyrrell,	2450
Halifax,	8996	Warren,	4722

Counties.	Free persons.	Counties.	Free persons.
Washington,	2177	Wilkes,	7860
Wake,	11208	Wayne,	5931

Orange, Rowan, Lincoln and Rutherford contain a population of sixty thousand souls. These four counties are situated to the west, if we make the county of Wake the dividing line, though Wake properly belongs to the west. Now, reader, how many eastern counties do you suppose it will take to furnish the number sixty thousand? It takes Haywood, Hyde, Gates, Jones, Tyrrell, Brunswick, Chowan, Greene, Nash, Washington, Columbus, Bladen, Bertie, Currituck, Camden, Lenoir, and Martin, to equal that number. This is seventeen counties to four. Fifty-one members in the legislature to twelve. Could a stronger fact or better proof be adduced to show the necessity of equalizing our representation? Of the sixty thousand souls that belong to the four counties of Orange, Rutherford, Rowan and Lincoln, about one-fourth are represented. Are these the blessings of civil liberty? or is this the value of a representative government? The county of Rowan has a population equal to seven of these counties.

In talking or speaking of this subject, it is not worth while to employ ambiguous language, or use equivocal reasons, or mantle the just causes for a convention under pretexts of minor importance. The constitution of our state may want amendment in many particulars. I know it does. Instead of electing our sheriffs by the magistrates of a county; the election for that office, as well as that of clerks, should be put on a more popular basis. There ought also some provisions to be made respecting the eligibility of judges of our supreme and superior courts of law, after passing a certain period of life. As to the removal of our seat of government, it is a matter of unimportance; though I believe that the state would become more respectable were it any where else than Raleigh.

But I wish to put the question on its strong ground, that of equal representation; and the people of the west will be wanting to themselves as republicans, if they much longer submit to be thus cajoled out of those rights which of all others I consider to be dearest to the freeman. I do not admire that kind of policy which claims on the score of expediency, what it should demand as a matter of right. A determined course of conduct, on the part of the western people, would carry the point; and carried it ought to be let the consequences be what they might.

Every individual comes into the world with all his rights unalienated, and [illegible] how-ever, a matter of expediency to obey the laws which are found already established, and which cannot be conveniently revised by every individual of each succeeding generation; but this expediency ceases when the present order of things violates the safety or infringes the liberty of the people. Here begins legitimate resistance; and who is to judge of the fitness of resistance? Paley answers, every man for himself at his own peril.

These remarks apply to any form of government, particularly to those where the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance are never agitated, until the actual condition of the country elicit them. The American governments, however, are framed and organised on certain principles embodied in a constitution; and it is in the preservation and integrity of these principles that the value of our institutions consists. It is at the point of contact of the different powers, and on their mutual boundaries with the principles which they involve with us, that resistance is ever likely to become necessary; and the importance of the dispute, too, is not so much to be estimated by the immediate object in view, as by the consequences of a precedent. Soldiers defend to the last drop of their blood, a breach, which is only a heap of stones, for the sake of the place behind, which must fall if the enemy succeed in making a lodgement.

But my old friend Hudibras says it better:—

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Those banks and dams that, like a screen,
Did keep it out, now keep it in.
So when tyrannic usurpation
Invades the freedom of a nation,
The laws o' the land, that were intended
To keep it out, are made defend it.

From the statistical table it would appear, that North Carolina has not that equipoise of power to which her population should entitle her. About one half of the population are represented in her legislature; the remaining half, therefore, is, in an estimate of general enumeration, the same as if it did not exist.

In this difference consists the oppression. In a word, what is it but controlling a majority by a minority?

A multitude of people can do business jointly only in three ways: first, by the decision of a majority; secondly, by the decision of a minority; or, thirdly, by the decision of the whole. Ours being a representative republic, we have no occasion to speak of the last mode; the question I propose then is which is most reasonable and equitable, that the majority should bind the minority, or that the former be bound by the latter?

It seems to be the most reasonable, that the majority should govern, because it is not so probable that a greater number as that a smaller concurring in judgment should be mistaken. It is most equitable, because a greater number are presumed to have an interest in the society proportioned to that number.

In the course of legislation some question of internal policy will arise, when the interests of a greater and a less portion of our population will conflict, and if our representation continues as at this day, thousands of the population of our state are to be bound by the operation of a law or laws to what they had no consent in making. A liberal but misguided policy has given to the eastern section of the state a controlling power. The people of that part of our state have had the art and address to get their territory split and subdivided into small counties, until they out number the western people. So long as this state of things lasts, opinion never will have a fair direction; measures of wise and liberal policy will be forever subjected to the narrow and shortsighted view of minds actuated by local jealousies and territorial partialities. When public acts are adopted under these circumstances, is it reasonable to expect that the true interests of North Carolina will be considered?

The value of a representative government consists as much as any thing in affording to the great mass of the community a channel of easy and undisguised communication of opinion; it is a system by which the direction and the amount of the public sentiment may at all times be ascertained with a certainty quite sufficient for all practical purposes. And unless there be some conduit in the structure of every society, for the transmission of political opinion through the great mass of the community, it will be impossible ever to acquire a just estimate of the habits and tempers of the people. Those circumstances which most powerfully excite and impress the opinions of the great body of the community, never will be known or felt until just before they have produced a violent convulsion; and to the operation of this principle may be traced those great events in the history of nations, which have most importantly influenced their political condition.

CIVIS.

March 18th, 1820.

CONGRESS.

Friday, March 3.

The journal of the proceedings of the house on yesterday being read,

Mr. Randolph rose and intimated an intention now to move the house to consider their vote of yesterday, by which they concurred with the senate in striking the restriction from the Missouri bill.

The speaker declared the motion out of order until the ordinary business of the morning, as prescribed by the rules of the house, should be disposed of. From which opinion of the chair, Mr. Randolph appealed.

The question being taken on the correctness of the decision, it was affirmed by the house.

The house then proceeded in receiving and referring petitions; when, petitions being called for from the members of Virginia,

Mr. Randolph moved that the house retain in their possession the Missouri bill, until the period should arrive, when according to the rules of the house, a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday on concurring in the first amendment proposed by the senate to the bill aforesaid, should be in order.

The speaker declared this motion out of order, for the reason assigned on the first application of Mr. Randolph on this day.

Mr. Sergeant, from the judiciary committee reported a bill to continue in force the act of March 3, 1819, "to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy."

Mr. Randolph, being in the majority on that question, moved the house now to reconsider their vote of yesterday, in which they concurred in the first amendment proposed by the senate to the Missouri bill, which was to strike out the slavery restriction.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, seconded the motion.

The speaker having ascertained the fact, stated to the house, that the proceedings of the house on that bill yesterday, had been communicated to the senate, by the clerk, and that the bill not being in possession of the house, the motion to reconsider could not be entertained,

Whereupon, Mr. Randolph submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in carrying the bill, entitled "an act to authorize the people of the territory of Missouri to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," after a member from Virginia had given notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of the question decided last evening, in which the said member, viz. Mr. Randolph, voted in the majority on one of the amendments of the senate thereto, the clerk is guilty of a breach of the privileges of a member of this house under the rules thereof.

And the question being put whether the house would now consider the said resolution; it was decided in the negative—ayes 61, noes 71.

Mr. Randolph then submitted the following proposition; which lies on the table.

"That so much of the 37th rule as allows a reconsideration of any question by motion of any member of the majority on such question on the day succeeding that on which such question be taken, be expunged."

A message was received from the senate, announcing that they had receded from their amendments to the Maine bill; but asking a further conference on the subject of that bill [for the purpose of making a necessary verbal amendment—to insert March "1820," instead of March "next," as the original bill was drafted.]

Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and proceeded at considerable length to offer his reasons for wishing to prevent its passage; when

Mr. R. was called to order, by Mr. Livermore, for deviating from the question under debate.

The speaker decided that Mr. Randolph was not out of order.

Mr. Livermore appealed from the decision of the chair; but before the question was put,

Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The conference was then agreed to; and soon after Mr. Holmes reported the amendment as above stated, which was agreed to by the house, and the bill was thus finally acted on.

Monday, March 6.

Mr. Smith from the committee of ways and means, reported, by way of amendment to a bill which had been referred to them, a bill in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments; which was referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Slocumb submitted a resolution authorising the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives to close this session by adjournment of their respective houses on the —— day of —— next. And, at the instance of the mover, the said resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke submitted for consideration the following resolution: [illegible]val affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the naval establishment of the U. States.

Mr. Cocke made a few remarks, in the course of which he stated his object to be to effect a reduction in the number of officers of the navy, so as to proportion them more equally to the number of vessels in commission. It was to this point only, that he wished to call the attention of the naval committee.

The house having agreed to consider the motion by a vote of 67 to 63, it was then, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, with the consent of the mover, ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, it was then

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house, copies of all contracts which have been made for the building or repairing fortifications, arsenals or magazines, since the year 1815; and, also, that he report the amount of monies actually paid, to whom, and when, and whether public notice was actually given of said contracts, and what surety was given, in what amount, and whether the surety is still solvent; and whether the contracts have been faithfully performed.

The engrossed bill in addition to the act regulating the post office establishment, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the current year.

Towards the close of the debate, Mr. Clay moved that "it be recommended to the house to recommit to the committee of ways and means the bill entitled, &c. (the appropriation bill) with instruction to prepare the same in reference to an occasional instead of a permanent employment of the squadron in the Mediterranean."

After debate, this motion was negatived, 72 to 51; and the committee rose and reported the bill, with the following appropriations therein, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, $989,320.

For provisions, $415,187.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, $36,000.

For repairs of vessels, $484,000.

For contingent expenses, $140,000.

For improvement of navy yards, docks and wharves, pay of superintendants, store-keepers, clerks, and labourers, 100,000 dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, 177,228 dollars.

For cloathing the same, 27,305 dollars.

For military stores, 1,000 dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the same, 20,000.

And before considering the same, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 7.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on naval affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of 1,000,000 dollars for the increase of the navy as may be consistent with the public service, &c. made a report, the purport of which, is, that, after due inquiry, they believe that true economy and the best interests of the nation are opposed to a suspension for a limitted time, of any portion of the sum annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the navy; and that they have not been able to ascertain where any essential reduction can be made in the expenses of the navy, without reducing the establishment.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making the annual appropriations for the support of the navy.

Mr. Cobb moved to recommit the bill to the committee of ways and means, with instructions so to amend it as to reduce the appropriations for every branch of the service, one-fourth.

This motion produced a debate, in the course of which it was supported by the mover, and Mr. Warfield and Mr. Culpepper, and opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Md. Smith, of N. C. Trimble, Johnson, Foot, Holmes, Wood and Lowndes.

Mr. Johnson, desirous to postpone this and the other appropriation bills until the amount of the deficit in the treasury was ascertained, and the deficit supplied, moved to strike out the proposed instruction to the committee, so as to leave the question one of recommitment only. This motion was negatived.

Wednesday, March 8.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the bill respecting the military establishment of the U. States, (for reducing certain branches of it) was committed to the same committee to whom had been previously referred the bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1820.

The amendmens of the senate to the bill "to provide for taking the fourth census or the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," were read and concurred in by the house.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the [illegible] read the third time, passed and [illegible] the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the U. States.

[To the same committee was to day referred the bill 'respecting the military establishment.']

The last mentioned bill was taken up, and having been read—

Mr. Cannon moved to strike out all the first section of the bill, excepting the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"That the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of such proportions of artillery engineers, infantry and riflemen, as the president of the United States shall judge proper to retain in service, not exceeding in the whole, including officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, five thousand."

Mr. Cannon supported this motion by a speech of some length on the necessity of retrenchment, occasioned by the state of the finances; the inutility of an army in peace—the militia being willing and competent to perform any occasional service in which an army may be employed.

Mr. Clay avowed himself to be in favour of reducing the army, in preference to resorting to taxes, loans, or to an invasion of the sinking fund, to meet the expenses of the government—if, on the report of the committee of foreign relations, the attitude of the country should not be changed to that of war, or to that which should menace war.—Meanwhile, he was disposed not to act on the bill now before the committee, but to defer it for the present for the purpose of acting on the military appropriation bill. If, after the report of the committee of foreign relations should be made, it should be thought expedient to reduce the army, the appropriations would shape themselves to what should be the actual force and condition of the military establishment. He therefore moved to lay this bill on the table, with a view to take up the appropriation bill.

The question was taken on this motion without debate, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, for the current year, was taken up.

On coming to the appropriation for the support of the military academy for the present year—

Mr. Cannon spoke at some length against this appropriation, on the ground of hostility to the institution itself; conceiving that the money levied by taxes on the people, and on the poor as well as the rich, could be better employed than on the gratuitous instruction of a privileged class of youth.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, remarked that the arguments of the gentleman would well apply to a proposition to abolish this institution; but did not apply with any force to the question in hand, which was not the establishment of the academy, but the appropriation of money to defray expences already authorized by law.

Mr. Cannon was so little disposed to continue this establishment, that he was willing to arrest, or at least to reduce, the appropriation. But, in order to get a proposition to reduce the expence of that establishment, or to abolish it, Mr. C. moved to lay this on the table.

After some observations from Mr. Strother in opposition to this motion, the question was taken thereon, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Cannon had proposed a sum less than that moved by the chairman of the committee of ways and means for the support of the military academy. So that two questions were presented: the one on a certain sum necessary to the support of the academy as it now stands, and the other on a less sum. The question being taken, according to usage, on the largest amount, it was decided in the affirmative, by a large majority.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the other items of appropriation.

The item of 21,000 dollars, for bounties and premiums on enlistments of recruits to fill up the army, coming up—

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, opposed this item, on the ground that there was no necessity for encreasing the number of the army beyond their present amount.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, supported the appropriation as being almost a matter of course and, generally, on the ground that the army ought not to be reduced at all; but, if reduced, that it ought to be by a direct vote.

Mr. Trimble declared himself to be in favour of a reduction of the army, but in a practical way; and he thought that, to attempt it in this way, would but serve to weaken the efforts which should hereafter be made directly to effect the same object.

Mr. Slocumb was opposed to this appropriation; and, by way of showing how cautious the house ought to be in making its appropriations, said, that it appeared from documents laid before the house, that powder and lead belonging to the government had been loaned to bankru[illegible] dollars is coolly [illegible] the officer having charge of that branch of service, was precarious, and, in order to mend the matter, that 10,000 dollars more had been advanced in money to the same persons.

Mr. Cobb made a few remarks against the appropriation.

Mr. Livermore delivered his sentiments in favour of a reduction of the army. But, he said, though many were in favour of that reduction, there were also many who were opposed to it—and the only way in which the former could secure their object, was to reduce the appropriation. If the appropriations are made, the ground was given up. He was of opinion, therefore, that the friends of the reduction should make use of the weapons which lay in their way. He thought the army too large, and uselessly employed. It would take longer to collect this army, which was scattered about like the sheep of the shepherd, among many hills—to bring them from the Yellow Stone river, and the remote corners of the earth, than to raise up a new army. He also complained of the magnitude of the staff of the army, as being disproportionate to its numbers, &c.

Mr. Baldwin made some remarks explanatory of the occasion for this appropriation.

Mr. Foot, with a view to present directly to the house the question of authorizing the enlistment of men to supply vacancies occurring in the ranks, moved to strike out from the bill all that relates to appropriations for recruiting expences.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, opposed the motion.

[Here the debate began to be essentially a debate on the reduction of the army.]

Mr. Simkins delivered his opinion at length against the reduction of the army, and against a course which would subject measures of great national policy to fluctuations depending on the state of the finances. The sum of his argument may be expressed in the maxim of Washington, which he quoted, that to secure peace we ought to be prepared for war. He declared, that he, for one, would sooner resort to loans and taxes than, in the present condition of the country, vote for the reduction of the army or the navy.

Mr. Clay said a few words expressive of his hope that this bill would be permitted to take its course. The broken efforts, he said, of the friends of a reduction of the army, would have the effect to weaken their strength. For himself

he could not vote to reduce a man of the army in the present posture of our affairs. Even if the army were to be reduced, he did not know that he should vote against th item of appropriation, as it might yet be necessary to have such an appropriation, let the force of the army be greater or less. In relation to all expenditures already authorized by law, he thought the house should go on and make the appropriations: in relation to the items of appropriation not previously authorized by law, such as that for fortifications, &c. the house was at full liberty to use a discretion, &c.

Mr. Cannon spoke at some length in favour of the proposed amendment and of course in favour of arresting the recruiting of the army. He denied the necessity of maintaining the army in its present force, and did not see any indications, from any quarter, of a change in our present attitude, to require its maintenance.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. also spoke to the same effect as Mr. C. at some length, and concluded by a motion that the committee rise, with the express view of laying this bill on the table, in order to take up the proposition to reduce the army.

The question on this motion was decided in the negative by no large majority.

The question on Mr. Foot's motion was then decided in the negative by a decided majority.

And the item of appropriation for bounties, &c. for the recruiting service was agreed to.

The other appropriations in the bill were then agreed to, until the house came to the appropriation for fortifications; for which object the committee of ways and means propose the sum of 800,000 dollars.

Mr. Smith, of Md. explained the views of the war department, and of the committee of ways and means, on this subject. The officers having charge of that branch of the service had recommended the appropriation of a considerably larger amount, as being necessary under existing contracts; but the committee of ways and maens was of opinion that a part of the proposed amount might be dispensed with, without great prejudice to the service, and had so reported.

This debate gave rise to some brief debate which had not terminated when a motion was made for the committee to rise, (about four o'clock,) and agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 22.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor would avail himself of the present opportunity of letting it be distinctly understood, that he neither wishes nor intends that his paper shall be made a vehicle to minister to the bad passions of the world. Nothing could be more offensive to his readers, he is well assured, and he knows nothing would be more repugnant to his own feelings, than to see the columns of the Recorder become channels for personal invective. The editor is well convinced that it promotes the cause of sound morality, as well as favours the cultivation of the generous affections, while addressing the better, not to irritate or arouse the worst parts of our nature. He wishes to give offence to no one, but feels himself constrained to make these remarks under existing circumstances.

Amator Patriæ's remarks came to hand rather out of season.

Charlotte Tasty was received too late for insertion this week.

An interview is requested with Alexis.

Suicide.—William Thomson, of this county, on Saturday morning last, put a period to his existence by discharging the contents of a loaded pistol into his throat. He survived but a few minutes after the horrid deed. It is supposed that he had formed the resolution of committing this rash act some months previous, from the circumstance of his having refused to retain a lawyer at the last term of the court in this county, to plead to several writs which were returned against him.

Washington, March 10.

The budget of the committee of foreign relations in the house of representatives, is at length opened.

We are presented with a proposition to take immediate possession of the Floridas, and to establish a temporary government therein. This proposition goes a little beyond the recommendation of the president in his message to congress, and falls considerably short of the views of at least some of the statesmen in congress. The president recommended the authorizing a contingent occupation of that territory; some of our leading politicians are for occupying Texas on the west, as well as Florida, on the south. We rather approve the intermediate course proposed by the committee of foreign relations; not desiring, on the one hand, to pass the territorial limits designated by the treaty; and believing, on the other, that the dilatoriness of the Spanish governmen, ascertained since the date of the president's message, justifies a more peremptory course than is recommended in that document.

The report and bill were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and may therefore be called up at any time; and, it is presumed, will be acted on at an early day.

There was yesterday transmitted to congress by the president a report of the secretary of state, transmitting a number of documents exhibiting the latest accounts from our minister a Madrid. They shed little additional light, however, on the state of our relations with Spain.

Our Affairs with Spain.

The following extract of a privite letter, from a highly respectable source, which we have had an opportunity of perusing, gives us more satisfactory information on the subject of our relations with Spain than is disclosed by the official documents on the subject. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, Dec 17, 1819.

We have nothing new here. Mr. Forsyth has been pressing this government very hard about gen. Vives, and it has at last (in order to quiet Mr. F.) been determined that he shall go; but I know positively, from a person who has it from Vives himself, that he goes to Paris, from thence to London, and that he has no idea of leaving Europe, until it is known what our government has done, and means to do. Thus you see, if our people wait for explanations from this court, they may wait, and the business will be protracted by pretended new negotiations for twenty years longer. If our government will act with energy, all will go right. It is ridiculous to talk of England assisting this country; they are on as bad, or, if possible on worse terms with Spain than ourselves. Besides, England cannot, and feels no disposition to quarrel with us. She wishes, it is true to get us in a war with Spain, but that is merely to get a cover or plea for acknowledging the independence of South America, or forcing Spain to admit her mediation, securing to herself the commerce exclusively for twenty [illegible] Our country has but one line of [illegible] duct to pursue—to do justice to themselves, and not meddle, directly or indirectly, either with England or France,

* * * * * *

We have nothing to do with European politics, and ought never to allow them to meddle in our affairs. All things here continue to remain in the same state of confusion; and, though Lozano Torres is not in the ministry, he has as much or more influence than ever."

The bill authorizing the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the same into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, (without the proposed restriction,) having received the signature of the president of the United States, has become a law.

The people of the Missouri territory are thus relieved from a state of suspense in which the people of the United States generally have largely participated. It would be unjust not to say, that, through the whole business, at the present session as well as the last, their delagate, Mr. Scott, has displayed a zeal and discretion which entitle him to the thanks and confidence of his constituents. *Nat. Intel.*

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter, written by Jonathan Russell, Esq. of Massachusetts, (late United States' minister to Sweden) and addressed to the honorable Nathaniel Macon, on the subject of the statue of Washington. This great work, so honorable a proof of the patriotism and public spirit of North Carolina, and which has excited such general attention, it will be recollected, is under the hands of that celebrated sculptor the marquis Canova, and is now nearly finished. We are highly gratified at the favourable report which Mr. Russell gives of the taste and correctness displayed by the celebrated artist. We very much regret that we have not the liberty of publishing this truly interesting and gratifying letter. To the classic scholar and man of taste, it would prove a rich repast—to all it would be highly interesting as conveying a clear and distinct account of one of the greatest monuments of art, destined to commemorate one of the greatest men the world has witnessed.

"The marble employed in the execution of the work (we are told,) like him it is destined to commemorate, is without a single spot." *Raleigh Star.*

Captain Williams, of the brig Union, arrived at Wiscasset, in 133 days from St. Petersburg, has brought despatches from George W. Campbell, our minister at Russia, for government, and deposited them in the post office at Wiscassett.

Columbia, (S. C.) March 7.

PUBLIC WORKS.

We announce with much pleasure, that since the first meeting of the board of public works, at Cand's Ford, on the 24th January, most of the plans of the works for this year, there determined on, have been put into operation. Contracts have been made, and the work commenced at the following points:

Broad river.—Col. Nesbitt has undertaken the canal and locks at Lockhart's shoals. The work is commenced and his force rapidly encreasing.

Mr. M'Kensie has contracted for the lockage at the Bull sluice and for the Columbia canal and basin. His force is a respectable one, and considerable impression has already been made on this work.

Saluda.—Mr. Dyer, with a good force continues the work on the Saluda canal, which is nearly completed.

Mr. Kibbe has undertaken the works at Drehr's falls, fifteen miles above Columbia, and has placed a strong force on the work.

Congaree and Santee.—Col. Middleton superintends the clearing of the Congaree and Santee, and we understand has most of his force engaged.

Wateree.—Col. Nixon has undertaken this river below Grove's shoals, eight miles above Camden. He has a considerable force already employed.

Pedee.—General Williams continues the operations on this river, with a force, which, it is expected, will finish it this year.

Edisto.—Contracts are in full operation, with competent forces, on Lower Edisto, under col. Johston, on South Edisto, under Mr. Head, and on North Edisto, under Mr. Williamson.

Catawba.—General Davie and the assistant engineer are examining this river, and a strong force of stone masons, blasters, &c. are expected from the north, to commence the work in April.

Charleston Road.—The general course of this road has been determined. It has been examined from Columbia ferry, to a point below Huckabuck Swamp; and a contract is made for that part of the road, with Mr. Anderson, who is expected to begin the work in a few days, and finish it by the middle of July, when his force will be removed to the road from Columbia to Spring Hill, during the autumnal months.

The president of the board and the engineer are now examining the route below Huckabuck Swamp, and will soon reach Charleston; when it is hoped that a force will be engaged to commence the work below.

Baltimore, March 2.

This morning John F. Ferguson, William Murphy, Thomas O'Brian, Charles Weaver, Isaac M'Allister, John Jackson, and Isaac Denny, convicted of piracy committed on board of La Irresistible privateer, which they ran away with from Margarita, were brought before his honor judge Bland, who, after a short but impressive address, pronounced upon them the sentence of Death. They were conducted back to jail, there to await the execution of their sentence. We trust the detection of crime in this instance, and the impending punishment which will soon consign to the grave the guilty agents, will have the effect of deterring others from similar outrages; and, in the result, rescue our country from the stigma which such transactions have had a tendency to fix upon it.

March 4.

Last night nineteen criminals made their escape from Baltimore county jail, and at the time our paper went to press but one of them had been taken. It was reported that the pirates were among them, but it is not so. We do not wish to cast censure, but really there appears a great want of proper vigilance somewhere. *Patriot.*

"*The Bubble.*"—Under this appropriate head, the Cincinnati Gazette states, that "the Silver Mine Companys' stock has risen to 100 dollars for 10 dollars paid!"

Execution.—The Negro man Albro, convicted of the murder of Mr. Thomas Delisseline, on Dewees' Island, was executed in Christ Church Parish, on Saturday the 4th inst. He died penitent, acknowledging his guilt and the justice of his sentence.

A negro house, on the plantation of Mr. John Partridge, a few miles below this place, was struck by lightning on Tuesday night, the 7th inst, and set on fire; and four negroes, who were sleeping in the house, and who are supposed to have been stunned by the lightning, were entirely consumed before any assistance could be given them. *S. C. State Gaz.*

Niagara, (Upper Canada), Feb. 17.

We are informed that, a few days since, one of the Six Nation Indians, at the Grand River, shot a black woman; after which he invited three of his friends to the house, made them all drunk, and set fire to the house and consumed them. The Indians were holding a council, and the result is not yet known. It is stated, as most probable, the monster who committed this savage act will be shot.

COLONEL KING.

In an exculpatory article in relation to this officer, the Metropolitan, a new paper printed at Georgetown, District of Columbia, thus remarks—"We have not seen the papers containing the evidence in colonel King's case; yet it is enough that, like commodore Barron, he has been suspended for five years, without pay or emolument. That the service has lost a valuable officer, every man who knew him will assert. The soldier who was shot, it appears, had deserted, and was found asleep by a sergeant and his party; they awoke him and told him to prepare for death; they bore the order in their hands; he implored for mercy, and prayed that he might be taken to camp; the sergeant showed his orders; the unhappy man still pleaded, still implored for mercy—the deadly weapon was levelled—it missed fire. Here, indeed, was an interval where mercy might have extended herself, at least until he could have been taken to camp; but the sergeant was inexorable—the unhappy wretch pleaded in vain—the musket was again presented—the second attempt ended his existence and his miseries together. The sergeant went back to camp, and colonel King wrote an order for him to receive thirty dollars for the apprehension of, and killing ———— ————, a deserter. The mention of the facts makes us turn with horror from the subject; there was something so cold, so bloody in the conduct of the sergeant, that we cannot help feeling indignant; let us recollect, however, that such an order *may have been indispensible to the welfare of the army*," &c. ! ! !

The Fine Arts.—Captain Coffin, of the ship Telegraph, arrived here from Liverpool, has brought out with him the specimens of bank notes, presented by Perkins and Fairman to the bank of England. They are beautifully executed, and so superior to any other plan offered by the London artists and engravers, that there is little doubt but that they will be adopted by the Commissioners. Meanwhile, those gentlemen will be well paid for their genius and invention. It will be remembered, that Messrs. Perkins and Fairman went to London, under an engagement with Mr. Bagot, the British Minister, who was much impressed with the superior style of their bank note engraving. It will be flattering to the genius of our country, in despite of British prejudice and British talent, if the works of those gentlemen should be adopted. As we have rivalled Europe in the productions of the pencil, by the works of West, Trumbull, Copely, Alston, Leslie, and Newton; we now bid fair to exceed them in the art engraving, not only for superior execution, but superior despatch. It is to be hoped that more attention will be paid among us to the encouragement of the fine arts,& that the saloon of the academy, and the gallery of the rotunda, will not long remain in their present deserted state. We have in this city a few matchless pictures: the Ariadne, and Marius, of Vandelyn, are exquisite productions. The latter, at the exhibition of the Louvre, received the gold medal. Napoleon was much struck with Marius sitting on the ruins of Carthage, and expressed in warm commendation his admiration of the talent of the painter. Little did he dream of a similar fate! The walls of the academy of fine arts are embellished with the works of West, Trumbull, Waldo, Jarvis, and a number of exquisite paintings presented by friends of the academy; and there is reason to believe that the next spring exhibition will be honourable to the talents of our artists, and offer a rich treat to the lovers of taste and genius. *American.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

A most furious insurrection is stated to have broken out at Smyrna. Much blood has been shed on the occasion. The palace of the Pacha was stormed, and he himself escaped with great difficulty.

The President's message had been published in most of the London papers, and was regarded as an able state paper. In remarking upon it the editor of the Courier says: "It is satisfactory to learn from this document, that the United States' government is actively and sincerely cooperating in putting down the slave trade."

The Price Regent has appointed Anthony Barclay, Esq. to be H. B. Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, vice John Ogilvy, Esq. deceased.

The Theatre at Birmingham, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 6th January.

Admiral Lambert was going out as commander in chief at St. Helena, in the room of Rear Admiral Plampin.

On the 12th January, prince Talleyrand was confined by indisposition. The ex-director Barras was at the point of death.

Marshal Soult was introduced to Louis XVIII, who restored to him his baton as a marshal of France.

The king of France has granted a pardon to general Lavalette.

Gen. Savary has been tried before the Council of War at Paris, and acquitted of the charges which had been preferred against him.

The Arch-duchess of Parma, (the late empress Maria-Louisa) was said to be dangerously ill.

The King of England dead.—By the ship Meteor, arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. in 28 days from Liverpool, accounts are received of the death of the King of England and the Duke of Kent. The Prince Reget was proclaimed King with the usual solemnititics. Some disturbances in the County of Galway, Ireland, had taken place on receipt of [illegible]

formerly of the navy, [illegible] in the treasury department.

At his residence in All Saints Parish, on the 9th inst. in the 36th year of his age, Maj. *Joseph Alston*, a native of this state. He removed to South Carolina some years since, and succeded to the management of a rice plantation, in the most humble sphere. With practice his knowledge of planting increased, and in a few years he had not only become skilful as a planter, but was deservedly ranked among the most successful farmers in that district.

At camp Missouri, near Council Bluffs, on the 25th of December last, captain *Thomas M Reed*, of the 6th infantry of the United States' army.

At New Orleans, on the 4th ult. Don *Felipe Fatio*, consul of Spain, formerly secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington.

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County, March 21, 1820. 7—3w

From the New York evening Post.

THE FEMALE SLANDERER.

There is a spell on beauty's power,
A cloud above her noon-day hour—
On her white virgin robe a stain,
O'er native grace a fettering chain;
Some wizzard art, like that which led
In Eastern love the Arabian maid.
In one fair form thy potent spells
Unite what charms and what repels;
And like the magnet's adverse poles,
Attracts yet frights the gazers' souls.
Her eye with beams of love is bright,
But pestilence is in its light;
Her cheek with softest crimson glows,
But there's a canker in the rose;
There's venom in that ruby lip,
Where Love his arrowy store should dip;
And accents form'd most strangely there
Taint and infect the ambient air:
It is as if on seraph's tongue
A demon's withering curses hung!
The enchanted fruit a dragon keeps,
Beneath the flowers a serpent sleeps;
Soon as we hear the trifling hiss,
From that luxuriant bower of bliss,
That fair redundancy of charms,
Shuddering at once in wild alarms,
The Loves their purple pinions ply,
And from the scene affrighted fly.
'Tis malice rankling in the heart,
'Tis viperous slander's baneful art,
That blights the bloom to beauty given,
And mars the workmanship of heaven.

URIAH DERICK D'ARCY.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

LUXURY.

Oh Luxury! thou curst by Heaven's decree,
How do thy potions, with insidious joy,
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy.

Goldsmith.

The annals of Greece and Rome, impart more pleasure to the rea der, than those of the other powerful nations of antiquity. The admirable form of their republican institutions have, in all ages, excited the attention of the discerning part of mankind. The inquiries and researches of the learned, have more particularly directed them than any other, with the exception of the people of India, the chosen of Heaven.

With what delight we read the splendid story of these illustrious republics, in the days of our youth? What school boy has not been fired with the bright example of their patriots, when perusing the volume that records their glorious achievements? How often, inspired by the bright example, has he burned with a desire to emulate their deeds of greatness; the contemplation of these republics, supported by the most devoted patriots, cherishing in his breast the sacred flame of Liberty.

The beautiful morality of their sages—their ennobling philosophy inspires the mind with sentiments of virtue, a detestation of vice, and a love of order and justice.—What elevated those nations to such power and greatness, and adorned them with those celebrated men, whom we regard with such admiration; those warriors whose exploits adorn the historic page—and those sages who, without the light of revelation, teach in their writings, a system of morality so pure and beautiful? By what means did they arrive to such splendour, and what was the unfortunate cause of their downfal?—They rose by a strict adherence to the virtue of temperance; it was the practice of this virtue that nerved their arm on the field of battle, and inspired them with courage in the hour of peril. It was this that produced among them such intrepid soldiers, who carried their conquests to the remotest regions of the earth. But when by the conquests of most powerful nations, they accumulated riches, they relaxed the rigour of their republican manners, they became enervated, and abandoned themselves to luxury and intemperance. The hardy spirit of independence forsook them—their republican principles were overthrown; and the nations who heard a Demosthénes and Cicero pour forth the thunder of their eloquence against tyranny, and inspire their countrymen with the enthusiasm of liberty—they who had beheld a Leonidas perish in defending it, sunk the willing slaves of a tyrant, who erected the throne on the ruins of the temple of liberty.

To view its baneful effects, we need only cast our eyes on our own country, and contemplate the misery and desolation it has produced. The desire of accumulating wealth, has induced thousands to launch forth beyond their means, and enter into their wildest speculations—the wish to become suddenly rich, made them look with contempt upon laborious exertion. Instead of pursuing the method of their honest, and industrious forefathers, of proceeding with caution, industry, and prudence—they have indulged in visionary dreams, and entered on the wildest schemes. They fancied the western wilds, a mine of exhaustless riches. Experience has shown it in a different light; the mists of error have been dissipated by the beams of truth—the golden dreams have vanished. The consequence has been a wonderful encrease of luxury and extravagance. We have seen the farmer neglecting the plough to enter into trade, the doctor his practice, and the mechanic his business.—From this neglect of labour, idleness ensued; and the greater number gave themselves up to dissipation.

Of all the vices that follow in the train of luxury, there is not one that has became so alarming as that of intemperance. It is spreading over the land, like the sirocco of the desert, blasting all that came within its fatal vortex. If we look around, how many are there who meet our view who were once the pride of their friends, and the hope of their families, to whom the road of fame was open; blessed with talents that would have raised them to the first stations in the republic; who might, but for this cursed vice, have directed her armies, or shone in her councils. Now, alas! enervated, debilitated, the energies of their mind destroyed, their ambition extinguished, their character fallen into contempt, and all their once glowing hopes sacrificed at the shrine of Bacchus.

When a man sinks a victim to this brutal vice, it is almost impossible to reclaim him, as all sense of decency and virtue is eradicated from his mind; he is lost to the voice of honour, and the goadings of shame. In vain his friends overwhelm him with reproaches—he hears them not. The loss of his character, the contemplation of his blighted hopes, the contempt he incurs—all these motives are unable to induce him to break the chain of habit by which he is bound, and draw him from the gulf of ruin. In vain his children cry to him for bread; the wretch, regardless of their sufferings, flies to the destroying beverage, and drowns their cries amid the shouts of Bacchanalian revelry.

The times have changed; the cry of misery is heard from every side—the best establishments in the commercial world have been shaken to their foundations—economy must be practised; let us return to the ways of our ancestors, and seek to rise by industry alone.—It will by perseverance give us competency; at any rate we will be possessed of an inestimable jewel—PEACE OF MIND.

Let me again mention the vice of intemperance; it behoves us to banish it from amongst us. Let us bear in mind, that in the intoxicating bowl, virtue the pearl of the soul is melted away; in it the feelings of honor are sunk. Let us reflect on the dreadful judgment pronounced by Holy Writ, on him who becomes its victim, and seriously ponder on the dreadful effects of a vice, that ruins our happiness here, and destroys the blessed hope of it hereafter.

MARCUS.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

It was a pleasant evening in the month of May, and my sweet child, my Rosalie and I, had sauntered up to the castle's top, to enjoy the breeze that played around it, and to admire the unclouded firmament that glowed and sparkled with unusual lustre, from pole to pole. The atmosphere was in its purest and finest state for vision; the milky way was distinctly developed throughout its whole extent; every planet and star above the horison, however near and brilliant or distant and faint, lent its lambent light, or twinkling ray, to give variety and beauty to the hemisphere, while the round bright moon (so distinctly defined were the lines of her figure, and so clearly visible even the rotundity of her form) seemed to hang off from the azure vault, suspended in midway air, or stooping forward from the firmament her fair and radiant face, as if to court and return our gaze.

We amused ourselves for some time in observing, through a telescope, the planet Jupiter sailing in silent majesty, with his squadron of satellites, along the vast ocean or space between us and the fixed stars, and admiring the felicity of that design by which those distant bodies had been parcelled out and arranged into constellations; so as to have served not only for the ancient navigator, but as it were for land-marks to astronomers at this day, enabling them, although in different countries, to indicate to each other with ease, the place and motion of planets, comets, and magnificent meteors which inhabit, revolve, and play in the intermediate space.

We recollected and dwelt with delight upon the rise and progress of astronomy, on that series of astonishing discoveries, through successive ages, which display, in so strong a light, the force and reach of the human mind, and on those bold conjectures and sublime reveries which seem to tower even to the confines of divinity, and denote the high destiny [illegible] for instance, which is said to have been first started by Pythagoras, and which modern astronomers approve; that the stars which we call fixed, although they appear to us to be nothing more than large spangles of various sizes, glittering on the same concave surface, are, nevertheless, bodies as large as our sun, shining like him with original and not reflected light, placed at incalculable distances asunder, and each star the solar centre of a system of planets, which revolve around it, as the planets belonging to our system do around our sun; that this is not only the case with all the stars in the firmament which our eyes discern, or telescopes have brought within the sphere of our vision, but according to the modern improvement of this thought, that there are probably other stars, whose light has not yet reached us, although light moves with a velocity ten million times greater than that of a cannon ball; that those luminous appearances which we observe in the firmament, like flakes of thin white cloud, are windows, as it were, which open to other firmaments, far, far beyond the ken of human eye, or the power of optical instruments, lighted up, like ours, with hosts of stars or suns; that this scheme goes on through infinite space, which is filled with thousands upon thousands of those suns, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand of those worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed to them; and these worlds peopled with "myriads of intelligent beings." One would think, that this conception, thus extended, would be bold enough to satisfy the whole enterprise of the human imagination. But what an accession of magnificence and glory does Dr. Herschell superadd to it when instead of supposing all those suns fixed, and the motion confined to their respective planets, he loosens those multitudinous suns, themselves, from their stations, sets them all into motion, with their splendid retinue of planets and satelites, and imagines them, thus attended, to perform a splendid revolution, system above system, around some grander, unknown centre, somewhere in the boundless abyss of space! And when, carrying on the process, you suppose even that centre itself not stationary, but also counterpoised by other masses in the immensity of space, with which, attended by their accumulated trains of

"Planets, suns, and adamantine spheres,
Wheeling unshaken, through the void immense."

it maintains harmonious concert, surrounding in their vast carreer, some other centre, still more remote and more stupendous; which, in its turn —"You overwhelm me," cried Rosalie, as I was labouring to pursue the immense concatenation; "my mind is bewildered and lost in the effort to follow you, and find no point on which to rest its weary wing." Yet there is a point, my dear Rosalie—*the throne of the Most High*—imagine that, the ultimate centre, to which this vast and inconceivably magnificent apparatus is attached. O! what a spectacle for the cherubim and seraphim, and the spirits of the just made perfect, who dwell on the right hand of that throne, if, as may be and probably is the case, their eyes are permitted to pierce through the whole, and take in all its order, beauty, sublimity, and glory, at one glance, and their ears to distinguish that celestial harmony, unheard of by us, with which those vast globes, as they roll in their respective orbits, continually hymn their great Creator's praise."

Wirt's Old Bachelor, vol. ii. p. 46—50.

From the Philadelphia *Union*.

The Young Attorney's Assistant; Or, the Way to become an Eminent Councellor.

An old veteran in the ways of courts would propound to the rising generation of attornies, a few plain rules of practice, which, being drawn from his own successful experience, he is sure will be found conducive to their "best interests."

I. In the first place, procure a capacious green bag, with very long strings. Stuff it with such old letters and obsolete documents as you can find about the house; and, if these do not fill it sufficiently, thrust in a law book or two. Take a conspicuous station in court; hang your bag upon the back of your chair; and whenever a good occasion offers, rise—thrust the two fore fingers of each hand into the mouth—open your precious [illegible] its cargo; drawing out bundle after bundle, and slapping it upon the table with emphasis, "frowning the while;" and occasionally fixing a look of deep perplexity upon some of the pacquets, as if from the multiplicity of business, they had escaped your memory. Having thus astonished the natives with a display of your briefs, vouchers and documents, begin to return them with great precipitation; close the mouth with a convulsive twich of the strings; replace your bag, and resume your seat. There are some practitioners of considerable eminence, who never make a parade of their bags, and who think them an incumbrance at the best; but these are ninyhammers and not worth minding.

II. The bag is to be your constant companion, *cundo et redeundo*, to and from court; but, on all other occasions of walking in the streets, be sure to have your hand full of papers; wearing a look of solicitude and business; stepping as quick as dignity will permit, and inclining forward in an angle of about seventy degrees. A few jury lists, spread in the manner of a peacock's tail, and waved to and fro as you walk, will, in the course of a few years, give you a general character of industry, make people think you are very busy, and send you cases in abundance.

III. Absent yourself from court as much as possible, and seldom go into the lower courts at all. This direction is pregnant with beneficial consequences. In the first place, the scarcity of a thing always makes it valuable. Secondly, you will be thought so busy, that you could not attend, except when your presence should be absolutely necessary. Then you will have to be sent for; business will, in the mean time, be suspended; all will be waiting for your arrival; and you will enter the room, as the important personage, without whom the work cannot proceed. In the last place, if you do passing well, you will be considered as a wonder; seeing that you were taken unawares, and had no time for preparation.

IV. When you enter the court, let it be known to the four quarters of the room—that you are come. And the most obvious way of effecting this purpose, is, to commence a dialogue with the first person whom you encounter, in so loud a voice as to interrupt business, and to attract the united attention of judge, jury, lawyers, witnesses and spectators.

V. When lawyers have a good deal of business, they find it necessary to take a copy of all trial-lists: therefore, never fail to possess this infallible mark of extensive practice. Have your copy upon a large sheet of paper; and, when the list is called off, stand up in the face of all present; annotate upon the different causes, whether you are engaged in them or not; and, if attention to you begins to lag, revivify it by a rattle of your list.

VI. When you are to take down notes of testimony, assume a station as distant as possible from the witness. In this manner, you will not be able to hear a word he says; and may constantly enjoin him to repeat it; which will effectually embarrass him; retard the progress of the cause; make a noise in your behalf, and keep you perpetually in the notice of the public.

VII. But the perfection of all legal practice, is a fine speech; and a fine speech, whatever the inexperienced may say, is no very difficult matter. Ease and impudence are the great secret. Never suffer yourself to be embarrassed, but speak on, at all hazards; and the least you say to the point, the longer will be your speech, and the longer your fees. No matter by what course of circuitous association till you arrive at the conclusion. If any thing suggests itself, out with it; and the advice given by an authority, Niguel Cervantes, may furnish you with an admirable rule of *speechification*. "If you have occasion," says he, "to mention a Giant in your piece, be sure to bring in Goliah, and on this very Goliah (who will not cost you one farthing) you may spin out a swinging annotation. You may say, the Giant Goliah, or Golist, was a Philistine, whom David the shepherd, slew with the thundering stroke of a pebble, in the valley of Terebinthus, *vide* Kings, such a chapter and such a verse, where you may find it written." If not satisfied with this, you would appear a great humorist, and would show your knowledge in geography, by taking some occasion to draw the river Tagus into your discourse, out of which you may fish a most notable remark: "The river Tagus," say you, "was so called from a cer- [illegible] in such a place, and buries its waters in the ocean, kissing first the walls of the famous city of Lisbon; and some are of opinion that its sands are gold, &c."

I have vouchsafed these few rules from the abundance of my wisdom and experience; and, if my young brethren choose to disregard them, and follow the advice of others, who may be old in years, but green in understanding, let them live obscure pittifoggers and be hanged.

SCÆVOLA.

FROM THE SKETCH BOOK.

I was once congratulating a friend who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children—if you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you." And, indeed, I have observed that married men falling into misfortune are more apt to retrieve their situation in the world than single men; partly because they are more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon them for subsistence; but chiefly because their spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and their self-respect kept alive by finding that, though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love, of which they are monarchs. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self neglect; to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

Counsellor Bearcroft was employed in Mr. Vansittart's famous cause. In his address to the Jury, he said, that for brevity's sake, in the course of the trial, he should abbreviate Mr. Vansittart's name, and call him *Van.* When Mr. Vansittart's examination came on, he begged leave that he might be indulged with the same liberty as the learned counsel, by shortening his name, and he should therefore call him *Bear.*